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Discourses on Davila.—No. 26.

THESE reasons of the Queen, urged and repeated with energy, would have staggered the King of Navarre,, and perhaps the Constable, if the Duke of Guise would have listened to them. But he wished for war—by the favor of which he flattered himself, he should recover and even increase his ancient power. Moreover, in quality of Chief, and Protector of the Catholic party, he wished to annul, by any means whatever, all that had been done against his inclination, to the prejudice of the Church—and to arrogate to himself all the glory of such a revolution. He combatted therefore, with vivacity, all the reasons of the Queen, and remonstrated to his confederates, that they would infallibly lose all their credit and reputation, by suffering themselves to be so easily amused by a woman, who had no other design than to throw herself into the arms of the opposite party as soon as they, from a blind confidence in her words, should depart from Court. "Nothing" added the Duke, 'will be more prejudicial to our cause, nor more 'infamous for us, than to avow that it is neither 'the public good, nor the maintenance of the 'Royal Authority, but private passions and per-'sonal interests, which have put us in motion. 'It will be believed, that the remorse of our con-'sciences, has obstructed us, in the pursuit of our 'enterprise. The artificial discourses of the 'Queen, ought not to prevail with us, to abandon 'a resolution, maturely weighed, and taken by 'concert, nor to interrupt the execution of a pro-'ject, dictated by reason, prescribed by honor, 'and commanded by that attachment, which we 'have professed to religion, whose preservation 'and interest, have chiefly determined us to this 'measure. It is no longer the season to delay, 'and to waste time in disputes. Already the 'Prince of Condé is advancing in arms—the for-'ces of the Hugonots are assembled—they are 'ready *to seize on the person of the King, if we do 'not hasten to place him in a situation of safety—and 'since we cannot terminate this affair by persuasion, 'let us not be intimidated from employing force: Let 'us take away the King*, and leave the Queen to 'take the part which she shall judge most conven-'ient. The resolutions of this Princess are of 'little moment to us, as soon as we shall be sup-'ported by the presence of our lawful Sovereign, 'aided by the authority of the first Prince of the 'blood, to whom, by right of birth belongs the 'government of the kingdom.'

The Prince of Condé, united with the Colignis and other Lords of his party, approached the Court. The Constable, and the King of Navarre, persuaded by the Duke of Guise, gave the Queen to understand, that it was necessary to take her resolution, without loss of time; that for themselves, they had resolved to conduct to Paris, the King, and his brothers, for fear they should fall into the hands of the Hugonots, who, according to intelligence, were not far distant. That they would not abandon their master to the mercy of hereticks, who intended to take him away, in order to make an ill use of his name, and undermine the foundations of the monarchy. That there was no time to be lost, or trifled away.—*That they should conduct the King to Paris, as their own honor, and the good of the state required*: That as to herself, they pretended not to constrain her in any thing; but should leave her, with all the respect that was due to her, at liberty to dispose of her person, as she should think fit. The Queen was not astonished at this declaration, bold and sudden as it was. She had foreseen it, and determined, beforehand, on her plan, in such a situation. Forced to declare herself, altho she foresaw that the two parties would soon come to blows, she would not abandon the Catholic party: She pretended that her honor, and her reason, attached her to it: She imagined she saw her safety, and that of her children in it. Taking therefore in an instant her resolution, she answered, with her usual presence of mind, that no person was more attached than herself to the Catholic religion, nor more zealous for the good of the State—That she would, upon this occasion, give way to their sentiments—and since they were all for quitting Fontainbleau, she would concur with them.

With the utmost promptitude she gave orders for their departure; but at the same time she wrote to the Prince of Condé a letter, in which she lamented, that she could not commit herself, and the person of the King, into the hands of his partizans, according to the promise she had made him: That the Catholics had prevented them, by conducting them by force to Paris: That, provided he did not lose his courage, she exhorted him not to suffer his enemies to take possession of the whole authority of government. She then commenced her journey, with the King and her other children, surrounded by the Triumvirate, and the other Catholic Lords, who to console her, treated her with great respect and honor. She arrived that evening at Melun, the next day at Vincennes, and in the morning of the third day at Paris. Many persons observed the young King in tears, thinking the Catholic Lords had deprived him of his liberty. The Queen, irritated by the ill-success of her artifices, and foreseeing the calamities of an inevitable war, discovered, during the whole journey, a mournful and mortified air and countenance. The Duke of Guise was so little affected with this, that he said freely and openly, that the *public good was a public good, whether it was obtained by consent or by force.*

The Prince of Condé was informed, upon his march, of the departure of the King, and perceiving himself either prevented by the Catholics, or deceived by the Queen, made a halt, and remained sometime undecided, what course he should take. The terrible picture of those dangers which threatened him, presented itself in lively colours before his eyes; but the Admiral, who had remained a little in the rear, arriving, they conferred together a few minutes, and the Prince, with a profound sigh cried out, "The Die is cast, we are too far advanced to retreat." He took immediately another road, and marched with rapidity towards Orleans, of which, he had for sometime resolved to take possession. This city, one of the principal of the Kingdom, about thirty leagues from Paris, is vast, well built, and very populous; it is situated in the province of Beauce, almost in the middle of France upon the banks of the Loire, a large navigable river, which after having watered several provinces, falls into the ocean in Britany. Orleans, by its navigation, the fertility of its territory, its reputation, and its facility of communication with several other provinces, appeared to the Prince very proper for a place of arms and the center of his party, and to be opposed in some sort, to Paris.

For several months, that he had meditated to make himself master of this city, he had entertained a secret intelligence with some of the inhabitants, inclined to the doctrines of Calvin, whom he employed to engage a great part of the young men, who were restless, seditious and greedy of novelties. As it is not intended to relate in detail, the whole of this history, it is sufficient to say that he got possession of Orleans, that the two parties published manifestos, and that chicanery, negociations, battles, sieges, conflagrations and assassinations, succeeded in all their usual train of horrors in civil wars.

NEW REVENUE LAW.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon Distilled Spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon Spirits Distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the last day of June next, the duties laid upon distilled spirits by the act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," shall cease; and that upon all distilled spirits which shall be imported into the United States after that day, from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid for their use the duties following; that is to say—For every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-one cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-two cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent, according to the same hydrometer, twenty five cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, forty cents.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties shall be collected in the same manner, by the same persons, under the same regulations, and subject to the same forfeitures and other penalties, as those heretofore laid; the act concerning which shall be deemed to be in full force for the collection of the duties herein before imposed, except as to the alterations contained in this act.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties, when the amount thereof shall not exceed fifty dollars, shall be immediately paid; but when the said amount shall exceed fifty, and shall not amount to more than five hundred dollars, may, at the option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, be either immediately paid, or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in four months; and if the amount of the said duties shall exceed five hundred dollars, the same may be immediately paid or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in six months; which bond in either case, at the like option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, shall either include one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, or person acting as such, or shall be accompanied with a deposit in the custody of the said collector, or person acting as such, of so much of the said spirits as shall in his judgment be a sufficient security for the amount of the duties for which the said bond shall have been given, and the charges of the safe keeping and sale of the spirits so deposited; which deposit shall and may be accepted in lieu of the said surety or sureties, and shall be kept by the said collector, or person acting as such, with due and reasonable care, at the expence and risk of the party or parties on whose account the same shall have been made; and if at the expiration of the time mentioned in the bond for the payment of the duties thereby intended to be secured, the same shall not be paid, then the said deposited spirits shall be sold at public sale, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the charges of keeping and sale, shall be applied to the payment of the whole sum of the duties for which such deposit shall have been made, rendering the overplus of the said proceeds, and the residue of the said spirits, if any there be, to the person or persons by whom such deposit shall have been made, or to his, her or their representatives.

In order to a due collection of the duties imposed by this act, Be it further enacted, That the United States shall be divided into fourteen districts, each consisting of one State, but subject to alterations by the President of the United States, from time to time, by adding to the smaller such portions of the greater as shall in his judgment best tend to secure and facilitate the collection of the revenue; which districts it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to subdivide into surveys of inspection, and the same to alter at his discretion. That the President be authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a supervisor to each district, and as many inspectors to each survey therein as he shall judge necessary, placing the latter under the direction of the former. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in his discretion to appoint, such and so many of the officers of the customs to be inspectors in any survey of inspection as he shall deem adviseable to employ in the execution of this act: Provided also, That where, in the judgment of the President, a supervisor can discharge the duties of that office, and also that of inspector, he may direct the same: And provided further, That if the appointment of the inspectors of surveys, or any part of them, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President may, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointments during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

And be it further enabled, That the supervisors, inspectors and officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, and who shall be charged to take bonds for securing the payment of the duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and with the receipt of monies in discharge of such duties, shall keep fair and true accounts and records of their transactions in their respective offices, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department or officer having the superintendance of the collection of the revenue, and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts to the inspection of such persons as are or may be appointed for that purpose, and shall at all times pay to the order of the officer, who is or shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act, and shall also once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it is, or shall be to make such settlement.

And be it further enacted, That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their said offices respectively, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds, in relation to the duties on spirits imposed by this act, which oath or affirmation may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oaths within the district or survey to which he belongs, and being certified under the hand and seal of the magistrate by whom the same shall have been administered, shall within three months thereafter be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury, in default of taking which oath or affirmation, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, for the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of the revenue for each district, shall establish one or more offices within the same, as may be necessary; and in order that the said offices may be publicly known, there shall be painted or written, in large legible characters, upon some conspicuous part outside and in front of each house, building or place in which any such office shall be kept, these words, "OFFICE OF INSPECTION;" and if any person shall paint or write, or cause to be painted or written, the said words, upon any other than such house or building, he or she shall forfeit and pay for so doing, one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That within forty-eight hours after any ship or vessel, having on board any distilled spirits brought in such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, shall arrive within any port of the United States, whether the same be the first port of arrival of such ship or vessel, or not, the master or person having the command or charge thereof, shall report to one of the inspectors of the port at which she shall so arrive, the place from which she last sailed, with her name and burthen, and the quantity and kinds of the said spirits on board of her, and the casks, vessels or cases containing them, with their marks and numbers, on pain of forfeiting the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the collector or other officer, or person acting as collector, with whom entry shall have been made of any of the said spirits, pursuant to the act, entituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," shall forthwith after such entry certify and transmit the same, as particularly as it shall have been made with him, to the proper

officer of inſpection, of the port where it ſhall be intended to commence the delivery of the ſpirits ſo entered, or any part thereof: for which purpoſe, every proprietor, importer or conſignee, making ſuch entry, ſhall deliver two manifeſts of the contents (upon one of which the ſaid certificate ſhall be given) and ſhall at the time thereof declare the port at which the ſaid delivery ſhall be ſo intended to be commenced, to the collector or officer with whom the ſame ſhall be made. And every permit granted by ſuch collector, for the landing of any of the ſaid ſpirits, ſhall, previous to ſuch landing, be produced to the ſaid officer of inſpection, who ſhall make a minute in ſome proper book, of the contents thereof, and ſhall endorſe thereupon the word "INSPECTED," the time when, and his own name; after which he ſhall return it to the perſon by whom it ſhall have been produced; and then, and not otherwiſe, it ſhall be lawful to land the ſpirits therein ſpecified; and if the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be landed without ſuch endorſement upon the permit for that purpoſe granted, the maſter or perſon having charge of the ſhip or veſſel from which the ſame ſhall have been ſo landed, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That whenever it ſhall be intended that any ſhip or veſſel ſhall proceed with the whole or any part of the ſpirits which ſhall have been brought in ſuch ſhip or veſſel from any foreign port or place, from one port in the United States to another port in the ſaid United States, whether in the ſame or in different diſtricts, the maſter or perſon having the command or charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall, previous to her departure, apply to the officer of inſpection, to whom report was made, for the port from which ſhe is about to depart, for a certificate of the quantity and particulars of ſuch of the ſaid ſpirits as ſhall have been certified or reported to him to have been entered as imported in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and of ſo much thereof as ſhall appear to him to have been landed out of her at ſuch port; which certificate the ſaid officer ſhall forthwith grant. And the maſter or perſon having the command or charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall within twenty-four hours after her arrival at the port to which ſhe ſhall be bound, deliver the ſaid certificate to the proper officer of inſpection of ſuch laſt mentioned port. And if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall proceed from one port to another within the United States, with the whole or any part of the ſpirits brought in her as aforeſaid, without having firſt obtained ſuch certificate; or if within twenty-four hours after her arrival at ſuch other port, the ſaid certificate ſhall not be delivered to the proper officer of inſpection there, the maſter or perſon having the command or charge of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, ſhall in either caſe forfeit the ſum of five hundred dollars; and the ſpirits on board of her at her ſaid arrival, ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of inſpection.

And be it further enacted, That all ſpirits which ſhall be imported as aforeſaid, ſhall be landed under the inſpection of the officer or officers of inſpection for the place where the ſame ſhall be landed, and not otherwiſe, on pain of forfeiture thereof; for which purpoſe the ſaid officer or officers ſhall, at all reaſonable times, attend: Provided that this ſhall not be conſtrued to exclude the inſpection of the officers of the cuſtoms as now eſtabliſhed and practiſed.

And be it further enacted, That the officers of inſpection under whoſe ſurvey any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be landed, ſhall upon landing thereof, as ſoon as the caſks, veſſels and caſes containing the ſame ſhall be gauged or meaſured, brand or otherwiſe mark in durable characters, the ſeveral caſks, veſſels or caſes containing the ſame, with progreſſive numbers; and alſo with the name of the ſhip or veſſel wherein the ſame was or were imported, and of the port of entry, and with the proof and quantity thereof; together with ſuch other marks, if any other ſhall be deemed needful as the reſpective ſupervifors of the revenue may direct. And the ſaid officer ſhall keep a book, wherein he ſhall enter the name of each veſſel in which any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be ſo imported and of the port of entry and of delivery, and of the maſter of ſuch veſſel, and of each importer, and the ſeveral caſks, veſſels and caſes containing the ſame, and the marks of each: and if ſuch officer is not the chief inſpector within the ſurvey, he ſhall as ſoon as may be thereafter, make an exact tranſcript of each entry, and deliver the ſame to ſuch chief officer, who ſhall keep a like book for recording the ſaid tranſcript.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. BOUDINOT ſaid he meant to confine himſelf to two or three great points on which the whole argument appeared to him to reſt. He conſidered the objections to the bill as pointed againſt its conſtitutionality and its expediency. It was eſſential he obſerved, that every member ſhould be ſatisfied as far as poſſible of the firſt, for however expedient it might be, if it was clearly unconſtitutional the bill ſhould never receive the ſanction of the repreſentatives of the people. He would in a great meaſure refer its expediency, if conſtitutional, to the experience of every gentleman of the Houſe, as the moſt ſatisfactory proof on that head, and he conceived there was no need of much argument in ſupport of its deciſion—The firſt queſtion then was—Is Congreſs veſted with a power to grant the privileges contained in the bill? This is denied and ought to be proved. In order to ſhew in what manner this ſubject had ſtruck his mind he firſt laid down theſe principles.

Whatever power is exerciſed by Congreſs muſt be drawn from the conſtitution; either from the expreſs words or apparent meaning, or from a neceſſary implication, ariſing from the obvious intent of the framers.

That whatever powers (veſted heretofore in any individual State) not granted by this inſtrument are ſtill in the people of ſuch ſtate and cannot be exerciſed by Congreſs.—That whatever implication deſtroys the principle of the conſtitution ought to be rejected.—That in conſtruing an inſtrument the different parts ought to be ſo expounded as to give meaning to every part which will admit of it.

Having ſtated theſe preliminaries, Mr. Boudinot proceeded to enquire, what were the powers attempted to be exerciſed by this bill? for until the powers were known the queſtion of conſtitutionality could not be determined.

By it Congreſs was about to exerciſe the power of incorporating certain individuals, thereby eſtabliſhing a Banking Company "*for ſucceſsfully conducting the finances of the nation.*"

The next enquiry is—What rights will this Company enjoy in this new character, that they do not enjoy independent of it?—Every individual citizen had an undoubted right to purchaſe and hold property, both real and perſonal, to any amount whatever—to diſpoſe of this property to whom and on what terms he pleaſed—to lend his money on legal intereſt to any perſon willing to take the ſame, and, indeed, to exerciſe every power over his property that was contained in the bill. Individual citizens then, having theſe powers, might alſo aſſociate together in company or copartnerſhip and jointly exerciſing the ſame rights—might hold lands in jointtenancy or as tenants in common to any amount whatever—might put any ſum of money into joint ſtock—might iſſue their notes to any amount—might make bye-laws or articles of copartnerſhip for their own government, and finally, might ſet up a bank to any amount, however great, and no authority in the government could legally interfere with the exerciſe of theſe rights. The great difference between this private aſſociation of citizens in their individual capacities, and the company to be created by this bill, and which is held up in ſo dangerous a light, is, that the one expoſes the company to the neceſſity of uſing each individual's name in all their tranſactions—ſuits muſt be brought in all their names—deeds muſt be taken and given in like manner—each one in his private eſtate is liable for the default of the reſt—the death of a member diſſolved the partnerſhip as to him—and for want of a political exiſtence, the union may be diſſolved by any part of its members, and of courſe many obvious inconveniencies muſt be ſuffered merely of an official kind. By the bill, theſe difficulties are to be removed, by conveying three qualities to them.

1ſt. Individuality, or conſtituting a number of citizens into one legal artificial body, cabable by a fictitious name, of exerciſing the rights of an individual.

2d. Irreſponſibility in their individual capacity, not being anſwerable beyond the joint capital.

3d. Durability, or a political exiſtence for a certain time, not to be affected by the natural death of its members.

Theſe are the whole of the powers exerciſed, and the rights conveyed. It is true theſe are convenient and advantageous to the company, but of trifling importance when conſidered as a right or power exerciſed by a national legiſlature, for the benefit of the government. Can it be of any importance to the ſtate whether a number of its citizens are conſidered in legal contemplation as united in an individual capacity, or ſeparately as ſo many individuals, eſpecially if the public weal is thereby promoted. By their irreſponſibility being known, every perſon dealing with them gives his tacit conſent to the principle, and it becomes part of the contract. And by political duration, their powers and abilities are limited, and their rights reſtricted, ſo as to prevent any danger that might ariſe from the exerciſe of their joint natural right, not only as to the amount of their capital, but as to the bye laws they might make for their government.

A private bank could make contracts with the government, and the government with them, to all intents and purpoſes, as great and important as a public bank, would their capital admit of it; though they would not poſſeſs ſuch qualities as to juſtify the confidence of government, by depending on them in a time of danger and neceſſity. This might put it in the power of any individuals to injure the community in its eſſential intereſts, by withdrawing the capital when moſt needed. To prevent this and many other inconveniencies, it is neceſſary that a bank for the purpoſes of government ſhould be a legally artificial body, poſſeſſing the three qualities above mentioned.

Mr. Boudinot then took up the Conſtitution, to ſee if this ſimple power was not fairly to be drawn by neceſſary implication from thoſe veſted by this inſtrument in the legiſlative authority of the United States. It ſets out in the preamble with declaring the general purpoſes for which it was formed—"*The inſurance of domeſtic tranquility—proviſion for the common defence—and promotion of the general welfare.*" Theſe are the prominent features of this inſtrument, and are confirmed and enlarged by the ſpecific grants in the body of it, where the principles on which the legiſlature ſhould reſt their after proceedings are more fully laid down, and the diviſion of power to be exerciſed by the general and particular governments diſtinctly marked out.—By the 8th ſection, Congreſs has power "*to levy taxes, pay debts, provide for the common defence and general welfare, declare war, raiſe and ſupport armies, provide for and maintain a navy,*" and as the means to accompliſh theſe important ends, "*to borrow money,*" and finally, "to make all laws, *neceſſary* and *proper*, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."—Let us then enquire,—Is the conſtituting a public bank neceſſary to theſe important and eſſential ends of government—if ſo, the right to exerciſe the power muſt be in the ſupreme legiſlature.

He argued that the power was not contained in expreſs words, but that it was neceſſarily deduced by the ſtrongeſt and moſt deciſive implication, becauſe he contended that *it was a neceſſary means to attain a neceſſary end.* Neceſſary implication had led Congreſs, under the power to lay and collect impoſt, and taxes, to eſtabliſh officers for the collection—to inflict penalties againſt thoſe who ſhould defraud the revenue—to oblige veſſels to enter at one port, and deliver in another—ſubjected them to various ceremonies in their proceedings, for which the owners were made to pay—and he conceived that it was not ſo great an exertion of power by implication, to incorporate a company for the purpoſe of a bank. He alſo deduced the right, from the power of paying debts—raiſing armies—providing for the general welfare and common defence, for which they were to borrow money. All theſe neceſſarily include the right of uſing every proper and neceſſary means to accompliſh theſe neceſſary ends. It was certain, he ſaid, that money muſt be raiſed from the people: This could not be done in ſums ſufficient for the exigencies of government in a country, where the precious metals were ſo ſcarce as in this. The people in general are poor, when compared with European nations—they have a wilderneſs to ſubdue and cultivate—Taxes muſt be laid with prudence, and collected with diſcretion—The anticipation of the revenues therefore, by borrowing money, becomes abſolutely neceſſary. If ſo, then as the conſtitution had not ſpecified the manner of borrowing, or from whom the loan was to be obtained, the ſupreme legiſlature of the Union were at liberty, it was their duty to fix on the beſt mode of effecting the purpoſes of their appointment. For it was a ſound principle, that when a general power is granted, and the means are not ſpecified, they are left to the diſcretion of thoſe, in whom the truſt is repoſed, provided they do not adopt means expreſsly forbidden.—The public defence, or general welfare, reſted on the annual ſupplies from uncertain revenues, would expoſe the very exiſtence of the community.—It is the duty then of thoſe, to whom the people have committed this power, to prepare in time of peace, for the neceſſary defence, in a time of war. The United States are now happily in a ſtate of peace; but it was impoſſible for any one to ſay, how long it would continue. By prudent management, it might be long preſerved; but this prudence conſiſted in being always found in a ſtate of preparation to defend our country.

The conſtitution contemplates this very duty, by authoriſing Congreſs to provide for the common defence, by borrowing of money. Why borrow money? Are not the annual revenues ſufficient? It might be ſo, if nothing was to be attended to but internal wants; but the common defence and general welfare, loudly call for that proviſion which will produce a conſtant guard on external enemies and internal inſurrections.—To this neceſſary end, it becomes Congreſs to provide that the neceſſary means may be always at hand, by being able to arm their citizens and provide for their ſupport while engaged in the defence of their common country. This can be done only by borrowing money, which is uſually of citizens or foreigners; if of the firſt, it muſt be from individuals, or from private banks:—Will it be prudent to truſt to either? Loans from individuals were attempted during the war, when patriotiſm produced a will in ſome lenders, and others were glad to get rid of a depreciating paper currency, almoſt on any terms whatever.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following Letter was addreſſed by the late Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON to Dr. LAWRANCE, on the death of Mrs. LAWRANCE:

DEAR SIR,

At a time when all friends ought to ſhew their kindneſs, with a character which ought to make all that know you your friends, you may wonder that you have yet heard nothing of me.

I have been hindered by a vexatious and inceſſant cough; for which, within theſe ten days, I have bled once, faſted four or five times, taken phyſic five times, and opiates I think ſix. This day it ſeems to remit.

The loſs, dear Sir, which you have lately ſuffered, I felt many years ago; and know therefore how much has been taken from you, and how little help can be had from conſolation. He who outlives a wife whom he has long loved, ſees himſelf diſjoined from the only mind that had the ſame hopes and fears and intereſt; from the only companion with whom he has ſhared much good or evil; with whom he could ſet his mind at liberty, to retrace the paſt, or anticipate the

future. The continuity of being is lacerated; the ſettled courſe of ſentiment and action is ſtopped; and life ſtands ſuſpended and motionleſs, till it is driven by external cauſes into a new channel. But the time of ſuſpence is dreadful.

Our firſt recourſe in this diſtreſsful ſolitude, is, perhaps, for want of habitual piety, to a gloomy acquieſcence in neceſſity. Of two mortal beings, one muſt loſe the other. But ſurely there is a higher and a better comfort to be drawn from the conſideration of that Providence which watches over all; a belief that the living and the dead are equally in the hands of God, who will reunite thoſe whom he has ſeparated, or who ſees that it is beſt not to re-unite them.

The King's compliments of congratulation to their Imperial Majeſties, on the Emperor's election as King of the Romans, were ſealed up before the cabinet council, at the Secretary of States' office, on Monday night, and the Earl of Elgin, appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Vienna, to deliver the ſame; with which his lordſhip ſet off immediately.

Earl Cornwallis, on acconnt of the preſent complexion of affairs in India, continues Gov. General ſome time longer.

According to letters from Berlin, a great change has taken place in the miniſtry there, through the influence of Prince Henry, the King's uncle. Comte de Hertzberg, the prime miniſter, has reſigned, and is replaced by the Comte de Biſchoff Warder: The Duke of Brunſwick has alſo retired from taking any part in the Prnſſian affairs.

DECEMBER 2.

Upwards of thirteen thouſand of Mr Burke's political work have been ſold ſince its publication. The author has derived no other advantage from this admirable production, than the encreaſed celebrity it has procured him, having given it to his bookſeller before it appeared.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend.

DECEMBER 4.

The town is now under the protection of the Society of St. Andrew. The revolution is now complete, both here and all over the country. The Patriot party is now quite annihilated, the officers fled, and privates gone to their reſpective homes. Colonel Rogard, a Patriot officer, was arreſted this morning, in attempting to eſcape to England, and is now a priſoner. General Koehler, commander in chief, is expected here this evening, and will probably be taken. They have loſt all their baggage, and every thing they poſſeſſed, in the late battle; ſo that we fear our countryman, ſecond in command, will not add much *money to his name.*

JANUARY 2.

It is confidently reported, that the Lord Chancellor has not only ſignified his acquieſcence to a bill of inſolvency——but been graciouſly pleaſed to propoſe one himſelf, on ſuch an extenſive humane, and liberal ſcale, as will effectually clear the different priſons in the kingdom. After which, new laws and regulations are to take place reſpecting impriſonment for debt, more congenial to the liberty of the ſubjects, and agreeable to the true ſpirit and meaning of Magna Charta.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *Dec.* 5

The King's letter upon the Civil Conſtitution of the Clergy.

THIS morning, Mr. Andre, the Preſident, waited on the King to know if the decree on the conſtitution of the clergy had been accepted. The King ſent the following anſwer in writing: which immediately cauſed the warmeſt debates, and is likely to be followed by the moſt alarming conſequences.

"In accepting the decrees upon the civil conſtitution of the clergy, I announced to the National Aſſembly that I would take the moſt convenient meaſures to ſecure the execution of that decree. From that time, I have not ceaſed to think on the ſubject. The decree of the 27th of November being no more than a conſequence of that of July, no doubt ought to be entertained of my intentions; but its execution appears to me to require the greateſt attention. My reſpect for religion, and my deſire to ſee the conſtitution eſtabliſhed, without agitation, and without trouble, have made me redouble my activity in the meaſures I have taken, and I hope the National Aſſembly will agree with me, by employing the moſt lenient meaſures, and ſuch as would be moſt ſecure from troubling the public tranquility; I hope to conſolidate the baſis of the conſtitution of the kingdom. I repeat it again to the Aſſembly, that they would place in me all the confidence I merit."

This letter cauſed a long debate, which concluded with a decree, that "the Preſident ſhould wait on the King to-morrow, to deſire him to give an anſwer (ſigned by his Majeſty, and counterſigned by a Miniſter) to the decree of the 27th of November."

The following Statement may be traced in the lateſt accounts publiſhed from Britiſh papers.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

PRO.	CON.
THE idea of a counter-revolution in France, ſeems to be abandoned.	THE Marquis de la Fayette has turned Printer; keeps a preſs in his houſe, to puff off his own virtues.
The patriots are proſecuting their object with the utmoſt perſeverance.	The Marquis has ſeceded from the democratical intereſt, and has run off to Turin, to join the Ariſtocrats.
There is a perfect confidence between the King and the National Aſſembly; as far as words can be believed, both the King and Queen are on the beſt terms with that band of patriots.	The revolutioniſts are renewing the works at Cherburg:—This is no deſign of monarchy; but a deſperate feint of the democrats.
The example of France has reached even Conſtantinople, where ſymptoms of the French fever, in ſome recent diſturbances, have appeared.	The revolution in Brabant is at an end, the Emperor Leopold being acknowledged in all the cities; and the downfall of the late uſurpation, celebrated with every demonſtration of joy.
The Emperor has his hands full of buſineſs; having ſettled in part the troubles in his own dominions, he will find enough to employ his attention, without troubling his neighbors.	The Emperor of Germany is determined to interpoſe in behalf of his ſiſter, the Queen of France, and has already demanded that ſhe be ſent to Vienna.
The higher orders of the clergy having been ſtripped of their overgrown wealth, and the inferior placed on terms of juſtice and equality—the majority of the Prieſthood is warmly attached to the revolution.	The Biſhops have remonſtrated againſt the decrees of the National Aſſembly, reſpecting ſpiritual matters.
The municipalities of the provinces exhibit daily new proofs of their attachment to the decrees of the National Aſſembly.	The cities of Lorraine have recalled their deputies and other cities are reſolved to follow their example.
All fears of a counter-revolution are at an end. The King has wrote to the Count d'Artois and the Prince of Condé, to return to their country, and be at peace. And the King of Sardinia has given the exiles a broad hint to decamp from his territories.	A great blow is on the point of being ſtruck againſt the revolution—The exiles are, or have been in motion—Fayette is no longer popular, and has been openly impeached in the National Aſſembly by one of its members.
So great has been the demand for Mr. Burke's celebrated pamphlet, that an impreſſion of thirteen thouſand has been ſold ſince its publication.	Burke's pamphlet on the revolution is called the ravings of a mad man, and has tarniſhed all the former luſtre of his political character and literary abilities, and it hardly requires common ſenſe to refute it.

WILMINGTON, March 2.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the improvments in griſt-mills, lately invented by a citizen of this ſtate, Mr. Oliver Evans, are encreaſing very rapidly in public eſtimation. Every part of the machinery in which thoſe improvements conſiſt, is now in uſe at the Brandywine Mills, and is highly approved of. The wheat elevator has been lately applied, for the firſt time, to unload a ſhallop; it elevates 300 buſhels per hour, and enables the miller to convey his wheat to any granary in the mill without the aſſiſtance of manual labor. To ſuch perfection are our griſt and merchant mills brought, by the aſſiſtance of thoſe improvements, that we may ſay, perhaps without boaſting, that they are not equalled in the world. The machinery is ſo well applied, that from the time the wheat leaves the waggoner's bag, the meaſurer's half-buſhel or the veſſel's hold, as the caſe may be, no manual labor is required, but the wheat is converted into ſuperfine or other flour, fit for packing, entirely by the effect of the machinery. Mr. Evans has obtained a patent for his diſcovery, which we are happy is like to turn out much to his advantage.

BALTIMORE, March 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince to his friend in this town, dated January 14.

"Mr. *Porter*, from New-England, eſtabliſhed as a Merchant in this place, died on the 24th ult. His books, papers, &c. were immediately ſeized, by virtue of the *Droit d'Aubaine*; which is ſtill cruelly and rigorouſly enforced in the French Colonies, although expreſsly contrary to the treaty between France and the United States. Affidavits of the ſeizure will be taken, and forwarded to the Preſident of the United States, with a repreſentation of this unjuſt proceeding."

Philadelphia, March 16.

In the Engliſh papers received by the Packet, there is an account of a moſt tremendous Thunder Storm, which paſſed over London, on the morning of the 23d December laſt: The wind, rain, and hail, were extremely violent; great damage was ſuſtained by many buildings, and the ſhipping in the river.

In the above ſtorm an incredible number of veſſels were loſt—the crews of many of which periſhed: The Charlemont Packet from Liverpool for Dublin was wrecked, and of 110 paſſengers, 19 only eſcaped—A tender, having on board upwards of 400 men, was loſt off Liverpool, and almoſt every perſon on board periſhed. The Alert, Cutter, Capt. Dean, was alſo wrecked on the Chapel Rocks, in Budden Bay, and every ſoul on board loſt. This ſtorm extended almoſt all over England; the lightning and thunder were the ſevereſt almoſt ever known, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane; The papers by the Packet give a long detail of the diſaſtrous conſequences.

Extract of a letter from Fort Waſhington, Jan. 26.

On the 10th January the Indian's attacked Dunlap's ſtation, about 25 miles up the big Miami—The Stockade Fort, was commanded by Lieut. Kingſbury, of the Federal troops, who had under his command only 12 men.—There were in the party of Indians 250—they remained before the place 24 hours—and then retreated, driving off all the Cattle of the place—during the attack only one ſoldier was wounded—The Indians left three dead on the ground—and a number were afterwards found at a diſtance from the ſtockade—The Indians on this occaſion marched within a ſhort diſtance of the Fort in columns, like veteran troops, with an intention to ſtorm it—but the beſieged poured in ſo well directed a fire, as broke and diſperſed them.

According to accounts from Georgia, it appears that Mr. MATTHEWS and Mr. JACKSON, loſt their election by a majority of only 5 votes in favor of the ſucceſsful candidates; and that a very ſmall proportion of the votes of their reſpective diſtricts were given in on the occaſion.

Letters for the Britiſh Packet will be received at the Poſt-Office, till 10 o'clock this morning.

PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/.	17/1.	pr. £.	85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/10	9/.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/9	78¾	do.
Indents		9/.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,		12/6	6½	do.

☞ *A ſpecial meeting of the Society for the eſtabliſhment of Sunday ſchools in this city, and liberties, will be held on Friday evening next, at half after ſix o'clock, at the Academy of Mr.* Sharpleſs, *in Second-Street.* M. Carey, *Sec.*

March, 15, 1791.

Captain ARMSTRONG,

INFORMS his fellow-ſoldiers and others, who may wiſh to enliſt, that he has commenced recruiting in the city of Philadelphia, where a generous bounty, and other encouragement will be given.

Young men, who wiſh to become Adventurers in a new country, by joining this command, may acquire a knowledge of the Weſtern World, ſubject to no expence; and after ſerving a ſhort period, ſet down on their own farms, and enjoy all the bleſſings of peace and plenty. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1791.

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunſwick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almoſt new, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the Houſe. Said Houſe is thirty-four feet ſquare has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the ſame, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made eaſy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in ſaid city, or the ſubſcriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not ſold, to be rented from 1ſt day of May next.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A WORK, Entitled

The ART of WRITING,

REDUCED TO

A PLAIN AND EASY SYSTEM,

On a Plan entirely new.

IN SEVEN BOOKS.

By JOHN JENKINS, Writing-Maſter.

THE firſt book contains a very plain, eaſy and familiar introduction to this art, and leads the learner to a right underſtanding of the principles of the work. The ſmall letters are diſſected---the principal ſtrokes are placed by themſelves, and accompanied with particular explanations. A table, or ſcheme, is added, which exhibits at one view the component parts of each letter, both ſmall and great, placed in different claſſes, that the learner may at once perceive, by inſpection, the relation and dependence which one letter has upon another. To which is annexed, a Dialogue, calculated to fix the attention of children, and impreſs their minds with right ideas of the letters. This work is deſigned for the benefit of ſchools, and may be uſed with advantage by all who would acquire a knowledge of penmanſhip.

Five of the remaining ſix are proper Writing Books, with Copperplate Copies, and are deſigned as an execution of the foregoing plan, each book proceeding by regular ſteps, from the firſt principles to Joining-hand Copies, and gradually proceeding from a large Round-hand, to an eaſy Running-hand; all which are preparatory to the ſeventh and laſt book, which is a collection of Writing Pieces, Promiſſory Notes, Orders, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIRST BOOK.

I. It will be printed on fine writing paper, and contain about twenty-eight pages, quarto, with eight copperplate engravings.

II. The price will be Three Fifths of a Dollar, ſtitched in blue.

III. As the author riſks the publication, he requeſts that each ſubſcriber would advance One Quarter of a Dollar.

N. B. As the engravings are not yet completed, the price of the remaining ſix cannot at preſent be aſcertained.

*** Gentlemen who have theſe ſubſcription papers in their hands, are requeſted to return them to Iſaiah Thomas, Eſq. of Worceſter, or Thomas and Andrews, Boſton, by the firſt of June next.

☞ The plan of the above work has been ſubmitted to, and approved of by the Governors of ſeveral of the States, ſeveral members of Congreſs---the Preſidents of Cambridge, Rhode-Iſland, Yale, Columbia, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of New-Jerſey, and ſeveral of the Profeſſors of Pennſylvania Colleges---Alſo, by many of the Clergy, and ſeveral eminent Writing-Maſters and Inſtructors of Youth.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1791.

Late ~~London~~ English Newspapers give an

L I S L E, Dec. 6.

ON Thurday laſt, the 2d. inſt. a part of the Imperial army, headed by Field-Marſhal Bender, entered the city of Bruſſels, amidſt univerſal ſhouts of joy, and cries of "*Vive Leopold, notre bon Soverain!*" Ten huſſars, with two officers, were the firſt who entered; about 9 o'clock in the morning, theſe took poſſeſſion of the Corps de Garde, next the Palace: ſoon after them came a company of grenadiers, commanded by Captain Keltelbutt, who proceeded to take the principal poſts in the city without oppoſition. The officers frequently addreſſed the people very ardently to this effect "My friends, endeavour to avoid all inſults; they are forbidden on both ſides, under pain of ſevere puniſhment." In the afternoon came the remainder of the Imperial column, whoſe preſence diffuſed more real joy than ever attended the ridiculous triumphal proceſſions of the Vandernootian clan. The Baron de Bender immediately publiſhed the Emperor's Declaration, that he would reign only by clemency, and that the troops were to enter the country with a total forgetfulneſs of the paſt.

At Namur, a fanatic curate fired upon a company of Auſtrians as they paſſed; he was immediately taken out of his houſe and hanged, in conſequence of the notice which had been previouſly given, that all inſults on each ſide ſhould be puniſhed with death.

All the companies have laid down their arms, all the ſplendid liberty Poles are carried away, and the Imperial Eagle univerſally reinſtated.

General Schoenfeld, on his departure for France was arreſted by the inhabitants of Boſſu, in Hainault, but ſoon afterwards releaſed. In his portmanteau were found 6000 louis, in gold, the fruits of his inactive generalſhip.

General Vandermerſch is now entirely at large at his ſeat near Menin.

All the priſoners in the cells of Bruſſels, who have languiſhed for many months paſt, now breathe once more the wholeſom air of real liberty.

A general amneſty is iſſued, with only three exceptions; theſe are, General Gavaux, Major Aſcamp, and Captain Solaves, for ſurrendering the Citadel of Antwerp, and the latter taking ſervice among the Belgians.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT making an Appropriation for the Purpoſe therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of the purpoſe of effecting a recognition of the treaty of the United States, with the new Emperor of Morocco, there be, and hereby is appropriated a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand dollars, to be paid out of the monies which prior to the firſt day of January next, ſhall ariſe from the duties impoſed upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and from ſtills by the act entitled, "An act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpiriits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," together with the exceſs of duties which may ariſe from the duties impoſed by the ſaid act, on imported ſpirits beyond thoſe which would have ariſen by the act entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States." And the Preſident is hereby authoriſed to take on loan the whole ſum by this act appropriated, or ſo much thereof as he may judge requiſite, at an intereſt not exceeding ſix per cent. per annum, and the fund eſtabliſhed for the above mentioned appropriation, is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and intereſt of any loan to be obtained in manner aforeſaid, and in caſe of any deficiency in the ſaid fund, the faith of the United States is hereby alſo pledged to make good ſuch deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States*
Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT to amend "An Act, for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the Government of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of the act, intitled, "an act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States," as requires that the whole of the diſtrict of territory, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, to be located on the river Potowmac, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, ſhall be located above the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, be and is hereby repealed, and that it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident to make any part of the territory below the ſaid limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the ſaid diſtrict, ſo as to include a convenient part of the Eaſtern Branch, and of the lands laying on the lower ſide thereof, and alſo the town of Alexandria, and the territory ſo to be included, ſhall form a part of the diſtrict not exceeding ten miles ſquare, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, in like manner and to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame had been within the purview of the above recited act, *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, ſhall authorize the erection of the public buildings otherwiſe than on the Maryland ſide of the river Potowmac, as required by the aforeſaid act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

INDIA SALES, at Salem.

At the STORE of
ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, Eſq.

On TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the ſale, by AUCTION, of the

Cargo of the Brig HENRY,

Lately arrived from BENGAL, MADRAS, and ISLE of FRANCE; Conſiſting of a large and valuable aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS.

As follows—viz.

BAFTAS, Sannas, and Caſſas, } White Cloths, proper for Shirting, or Sheeting.
Durcas—or ſtriped Muſlins.
Durea Chintz, or painted ſtriped do.
Chintz, a great variety.
Striped Cottons,
Jagrenant Muſlins.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs.
Ginghams,
Blue Cotton Handkerchiefs.
} *Bengal.*

Long Cloths, of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for ſhirting.
Madras Patches, beautifully figured.
Camboys, or blue and white ſtriped Cottons.
Moreas, or plain white Cloths.
Madras Cambricks.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, with borders.
Book Muſlins.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, a great variety.
} *Madras.*

A quantity of China Silk Handkerchiefs.
A quantity of Oſtrich Feathers.
Surat Cotton, 23 bales.
Indigo, of the Iſle of France, of a ſuperior quality.
An aſſortment of fine Wines of the Cape of Good Hope.
Raiſins of do.
A quantity of India Shirts and Trowſers, for Sailors' wear.

To the above will be added, a great variety of other Goods, *which are not enumerated. Alſo,*

100 Caſks Raiſins,
75 Cheſts Bohea Tea,
30 Ditto Hyſon,
30 ditto Souchong,
} of the beſt qualities.

The Goods may be viewed a few days previous to the ſale.

W. P BARTLETT and CO. *Auctioneers.*

Salem, Feb. 21, 1791.

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he reſides, laying on both ſides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Frederickſburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a moſt healthy part of the country:—Conſiſting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the ſoil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent ſprings and ſtreams of water, ſo diſperſed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the firſt quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in graſs, and all watered and drained at pleaſure by a number of ditches, for that purpoſe, paſſing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of moſt other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling. houſe, the ſituation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleaſant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer ſaid towns, conſiſting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, griſt, and ſaw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conſpired to render them complete; a large conſtant ſtream, on which they ſtand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end houſe, for drying corn, a bake houſe, a dwelling houſe and ſeveral other improvements moſtly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin ſoil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhauſtable ſource for the ſaw-mill.

Alſo ſeveral detached tracts within ſaid county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of ſo fertile a ſoil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on ſome of them there are ſmall improvements, and the lands ſo ſituated, that they can eaſily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned poſſeſſions will be diſpoſed of, on very reaſonable terms---a ſmall proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchaſers, who may be ſupplied on the ſame terms, with all kinds of ſtock, work horſes, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

THE Copartnerſhip of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31ſt ultimo, they requeſt thoſe, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to either of the Subſcribers, at their Compting-Houſe, No. 5, Cheſnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three caſes Caſſia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muſcovado Sugar,
A few Caſes old Batavia Arrack,
One caſk of Durham Muſtard,
New England Rum in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boſton Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Beſt pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glaſs,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

PHILADELPHIA, February 24th, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A

COLLECTION of STATE PAPERS,

INTENDED AS MATERIALS FOR

AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

IN this collection will be contained the CHARTERS of the ſeveral ſtates which now compoſe the UNION;—the Records of the UNITED COLONIES of NEW-ENGLAND;—Royal Inſtructions to COLONIAL GOVERNORS;—EXTRACTS from PUBLIC RECORDS;—and other authentic Documents tending to elucidate our Hiſtory.

The deſign of this compilation was intimated to Congreſs, and honored with their approbation.—On the 20th July, 1778, their committee, to whom his memorial was referred, reported it as their "Opinion, that Mr. *Hazard's* undertaking is laudable and deſerves the public patronage and encouragement, as being productive of public utility;" Whereupon they "Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Governors, Preſidents, and Executive Powers of the ſeveral ſtates in the union, to aſſiſt Mr. *Hazard*, and give facility to his labors; and that for this purpoſe he be admitted to an inſpection of public records, and be furniſhed without expence with copies of ſuch papers as he may judge will conduce to the valuable end he hath in view.

He was, of conſequence, admitted to the inſpection and uſe both of public records, and the collections made by individuals, from whence this compilation (much the largeſt he has ever met with on the ſubject, and, he flatters himſelf, the largeſt ever made in America) was formed. It has ſince met the approbation of many eminent characters, and even in its manuſcript ſtate, has facilitated the ſettlement of ſome important controverſies.

The compiler cannot ſuppreſs the following letter from the honorable the Secretary of State, to whoſe inſpection part of the compilation was ſubmitted, as it contains ſo flattering and reſpectable a teſtimony in favor of the importance of the work.

"*Philadelphia, February* 18, 1791.

SIR,

I return you the two volumes of Records, with thanks for the opportunity of looking into them:—they are curious Monuments of the Infancy of our country. I learn with great ſatisfaction that you are about committing to the Preſs the valuable Hiſtorical and State Papers you have been ſo long collecting. Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals depoſited in our public offices: the late war has done the work of centuries in this buſineſs: the loſt cannot be recovered; but let us ſave what remains; not by vaults and locks, which fence them from the public eye and uſe in conſigning them to the waſte of time, but by ſuch a multiplication of copies as ſhall place them beyond the reach of accident; this being the tendency of your undertaking, be aſſured there is no one who wiſhes it a more complete ſucceſs than, SIR,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. HAZARD.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work to be publiſhed in numbers, each containing 160 pages, large quarto:—A number to be delivered every three months.

II. On delivery of the firſt Number, payment to be made for the firſt and ſecond, and afterwards for each Number as delivered (except the laſt) ſo that the price of one Number will be conſtantly in advance. The very great expence attending ſo large a work, at the ſame time that it renders this condition abſolutely neceſſary, will be a ſufficient apology to the candid for its inſertion.

III. The price to Subſcribers will be *one Dollar* for each number. It is ſuppoſed that the Work will probably be compriſed in eight Numbers, forming two handſome Volumes, in large quarto, printed on a neat Type and good paper.

IV. To thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the Work in *Volumes*, the price will be *Four Dollars and a Quarter of a Dollar*, for each Volume, in boards.

V. The collection will be put to the Preſs as ſoon as there ſhall be a ſufficient number of ſubſcriptions to juſtify an hope that the expences will be defrayed.

☞ *Thoſe who receive Subſcriptions* will pleaſe *tranſmit accounts of the numbers obtained to* Thomas Dobſon, *No.* 41, *Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, by the firſt of May next.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received in Portſmouth, (N. H) by Jeremiah Libbey; Boſton, Thomas & Andrews; Worceſter, Iſaiah Thomas; Hartford, Thomas Hildrup; New-Haven, Iſaac Beers; New-London, Timothy Green; Newport, (R. I.) Jacob Richardſon; Providence, John Carter; New-York, Hodge, Allen & Campbell; Albany, Abraham G. Lanſing; Philadelphia, Thomas Dobſon, and Hazard & Addoms; Wilmington, (Delaware) Frederick Craig; Baltimore, I. Holmes; Alexandria, Joſhua Merriman; Norfolk, Mr. Lindſey; Frederickſburgh, Callender and Henderſon; Peterſburgh, John Grammer; Richmond, Auguſtine Davis; Newbern, (N. C.) F. X. Martin; Wilmington, John Bradley; Charleſton, (S. C.) William P. Young.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.—Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.—Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

JESSE BROWN. 69—1w3m

A NEGRO MAN ELOPED.

RAN away from his owner about the 25th Jan. laſt, CÆSAR, a negro man, country born, noted as a preacher among the blacks, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high—thick, well ſet; had on a brown cloth coat, light cloth jacket, leather breeches, and coarſe wilton ſtockings.—He alſo had a tow linen frock with him; and wore a ſmall round hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Virginia, as his father lives on Dr. Vandeveer's plantation, in that State. Whoever will take up ſaid negro, and ſecure him in the gaol of Philadelphia, or of Trenton, and give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber living in Bound-Brook, New-Jerſey, ſhall receive Twelve Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges.

HUGH ROWAN.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*